Mark Train
7B3-323 FN1
Alexander Bozzone
November 18, 1988

Lin's done other functions of blood.

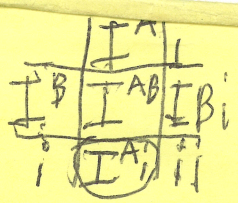
Blood clotting

When a small blood vessel is cut, blood oozes out. Clotting results in chemical & physical changes of blood. When blood leaves a vessel, platelets disintegrate & form thromboplastin. This protein reacts w/ prothrombin & calcium to form thrombin. Thrombin changes fibrinogen into fibrin. The long fibrin threads form a network that traps blood cells, thus forming a clot and prevent more blood from escaping. These trapped corpuscles dry out & form a scab. Healing takes place when wound edges grow to the center.

Blood Type

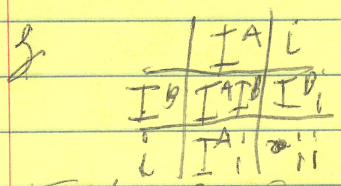
There are four blood types - A, B, AB, O. Type A can receive type A or O blood for transfusion. Type B can receive type B or type O. Type AB can receive type AB, AB, O. Type O only receives type O. Everyone has a particular blood protein which determines the type. Type O has neither A or B protein

AB are called universal recipient. Types A and B blood can't be mixed, clotting occurs and causes death. RH factor also determine blood type. People with another protein are RH + (pos.) and without it RH - (neg.).



Mark Twain
$I^B i - I^B i$

Alexander Sobczyk
November 24th 1988



Father of Type A (i = 0) (i = 0)
Mother - ~~#B~~

$I^A i$
$I^B i$
$I^A I^A$ or $I^A i$ Type A
$I^B I^B$ or $I^B i$ Type B
$I^A I^B$ Type AB
$i i$ Type O

TYPES

A + or A pos.
A −
B +
B −
AB +
AB −
O +
O −

Lymph
Lymph - fig. tissue bathes each cell - collect in tubes.
Lymph nodes - Enlargements in the lymph vessels that are located along the length of the vessels.
Tonsils & adenoids - masses of lymph tissue.